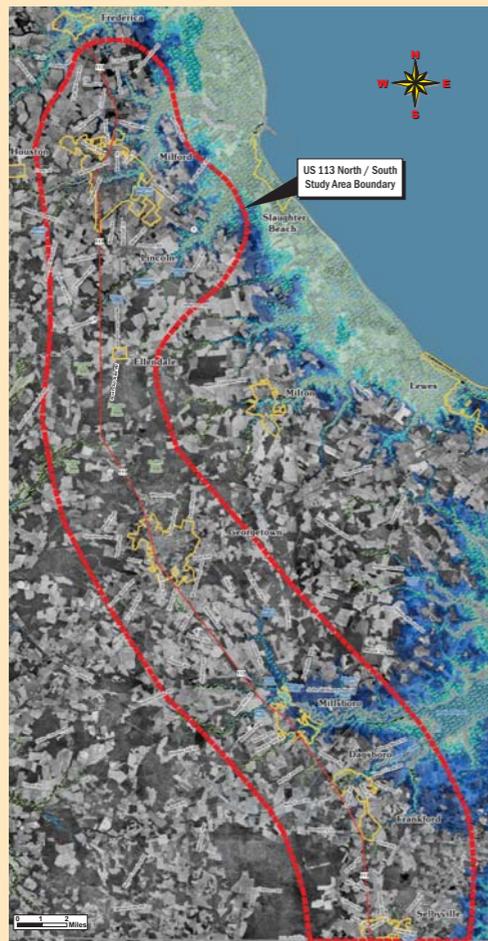




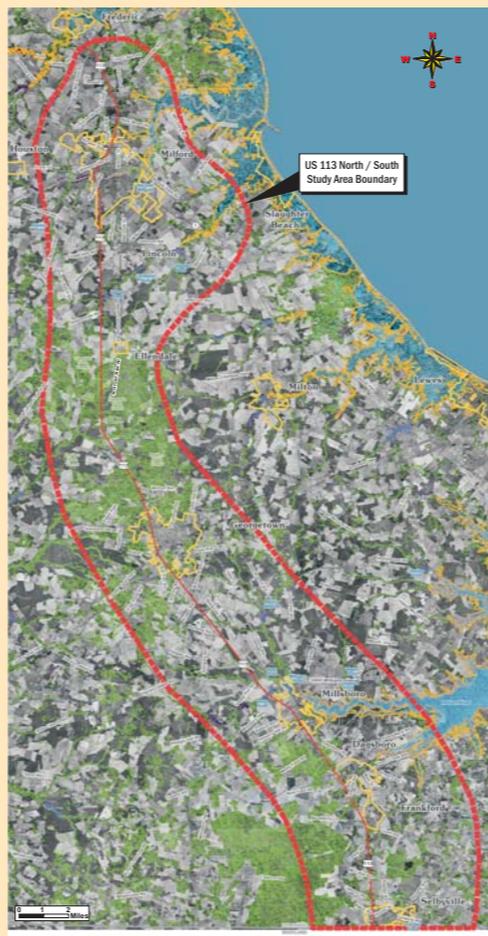
Floodplains and Storm Surge Areas

The National Hurricane Center uses a computer model to estimate storm surge heights resulting from historical, hypothetical or predicted hurricanes. The model considers air pressure, storm size, forward speed, storm track and winds to determine the storm surge heights. This information is then integrated with surface contours to determine which areas may be flooded during storm surge events.



Wetlands and Waterways

DeIDOT and Federal Highway Administration will work with the US Army Corps of Engineers and the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC) to verify the limits of wetland areas and to avoid, minimize, and mitigate adverse impacts to these important natural systems. Existing wetlands information has been compiled in a draft Environmental Inventory (Computerized GIS Database). Detailed environmental investigations and studies will be conducted later in the course of the study.



Wetlands in Delaware are classified in the following categories:

- Estuarine**
 - salt marshes
 - brackish tidal waters
- Lacustrine**
 - lakes
 - deep ponds
- Palustrine**
 - shallow ponds
 - marshes
 - swamps
 - sloughs
- Riverine**
 - rivers
 - creeks
 - streams

Protected Lands

DNREC has identified Natural Areas, which are significant natural resources that the landowners volunteer to protect. DNREC has also identified State Resource Areas, which include state parks, conservation easement areas, nature preserves, and fish and wildlife refuges. The general locations of known Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species are also catalogued by DNREC.

